THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1136.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber about four weeks ago,

a Negro Boy, named RICHARD,

from 18 to 20 years of age, about 5 4 feet high, ſlim made, has remarkably long and narrow feet; ſpeaks good Engliſh, tells a plauſible ſtory—bred to the Carpenter's buſineſs, but very capable of cooking or waiting, and in every reſpect a very active, ſmart ſervant. The original name of the above Negro man was LUKE, which was changed by his preſent maſter to RICHARD—it is probable he may paſs by his former name. The above fellow, a few days before the John & Elſy, Capt. Edwards, left Charleſton for Baltimore, told a gentleman that he was going as cook of ſaid veſſel. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon delivery of the ſaid Negro in Charleſton; and one hundred dollars reward upon conviction of any perſon, or perſons, who may have been guilty of taking the aforeſaid Negro out of this ſtate.

In caſe the above Negro ſailed with Captain Edwards, (as it is believed, it can be proved) if he will return the aforeſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, he ſhall be exempt from any proſecution he has ſubjected him to, by ſuch an illegal act.

Gilbert Chalmers.

CHARLESTON, *(S. Carolina)* Aug. 26, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE,

On one, two and three years credit.

ON the third Monday in October next, being Amherſt court day, the ſubſcriber will offer to public ſale, at the Court-houſe of Amherſt county, on one, two and three years credit, that valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the eſtate of Charles Irving, deceaſed, and by his Will directed to be ſold; lying on Piney River, in the county of Amherſt, and containing by eſtimation two thouſand two hundred acres. There is on this tract a conſiderable quantity of as rich Tobacco land as any in the upper country, added to a large body of flat or bottom lands on the River, excellently adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

Its ſituation is as healthy as any whatever lying within eight miles of Amherſt Court-houſe, and within 18 or 20 miles of James River. It will eaſily admit of diviſion into three ſeparate tracts, between which, the cleared land may be nearly equally divided.

Mr. William Staples, who lives on the land, will ſhew it to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe; and there will be left with him an accurate plat ſhewing the ſituation of the whole tract, and alſo of the ſmaller tracts into which it may be divided. It will be ſold entire, or in ſmaller tracts, as may be thought moſt adviſeable on the day of ſale. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. The intrinſic value of this land, its healthy ſituation, and the convenience of the payments, make it an object well worthy the attention of thoſe who may wiſh to purchaſe lands. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. WM. H. CABELL,

for the Executors of CHARLES IRVING, dec'd.

Auguſt 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple, Marcus Elcan, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803.

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th Auguſt, 1803. 4t

From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

Our readers are aware of the contention between the preſent governor of this ſtate, and Mr. Edward Hall, for the opportunity of repreſenting Anne-Arundel county in the ſtate legiſlature.—They have already had electioneering meetings, at which they have expreſſed themſelves ſo ſtrongly, that explanations through the medium of the preſs, have been found neceſſary. In our paper of Friday we gave (by requeſt) the hand-bill of governor Mercer, in reply to Edward Hall, eſq. and at the ſame time advertiſed for that of Mr. Hall.—We find it in the laſt Fredericktown Herald, from which we copy it, and have reſerved that of the governor until we could ſend them both together in our country paper. People at a diſtance will thus be enabled to judge of the way in which democrats in Maryland treat one another.—It is diamond cut diamond; between them *we have no partialities, and freely offer them our preſs, that they may fully explain each other to the public.*

ED. A. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An infamous and baſe calumny, *fabricated* by the honorable John F. Mercer, has been for ſome time in *vacant whiſpers* circulated againſt me. *Bold in infamy*, on Tueſday week, in addreſſing the people of Anne-Arundel county, he had the temerity to charge me with crimes diſgraceful to human nature; his information, as he alledged, came from John T. Maſon, eſq.—Conſcious there was no foundation for the aſperſion, on Wedneſday I proceeded to Georgetown, to ſee Mr. Maſon; his abſence detained me there for ſeveral days.—His certificate and the documents herewith ſubmitted, will enable the public to form an opinion of the degree of eſtimation John F. Mercer ought to be held in; they will prove there was no foundation for the charge againſt me, and that John T. Maſon was not the author. No. 1. is a copy of Mercer's certificate, the ſubſtance of this verbal addreſs. No. 2. Mr. Maſon's certificate. No. 3. from the regiſter of the court of Chancery; and No. 4. a copy of the bill alluded to.

(No. 1.)

The Certificate of Col. John F. Mercer.

On complaining to Mr. John Thompſon Maſon, in converſation, of the conduct of Mr. Edward Hall to me ſince he had been in the Council, Mr. Maſon obſerved, that it was what I deſerved for taking him by the hand, that he had given me every caution at that time; I obſerved, that I knew him not; that he was a boy, I believed, when I uſed to be active in the county; that I knew his friends, and particularly his eldeſt brother, for whom I had an high eſteem and regard, but that I really wiſhed to know of him what he meant by his caution. He told me that he had been employed to recover ſome money from him, and had left the buſineſs in the charge of Mr. Cooke; that ſoon after Mr. Cooke wrote to him, and informed him that Mr. Hall had taken ſuch an oath in the Court of Chancery, that he muſt come down himſelf, and when he came, he found that Mr. Hall *had committed a maniſeſt and wilful perjury; that he took him out, ſhewed it to him, and told him, that as he was a young man he did not wiſh to expoſe him, to go immediately and get the money, and withdraw the oath out of Court, or he ſhould be obliged to proſecute him, and take his ears, or words to that effect; that Mr. Hall did ſo, and went and procured the money, and withdrew his oath.* This converſation began in the government garden, but continued until they returned into the houſe; and the ſame in ſubſtance was repeated by Mr. Maſon in the hearing of a third perſon, a diſintereſted and competent evidence.

(Signed) JOHN F. MERCER.

Atteſt, *John Gaſſaway,*
Nicholas Brewer.

(No. 2.)

Few men of rank and unſuſpicious tempers conſent, or would expect, that their private, confidential, or ſocial converſations, ſhould be publiſhed to the world in newſpapers, or in certificates. Upon theſe occaſions men often expreſs opinions and ſuggeſt doubts as to men, and their motives, which the exiſting circumſtances and relative ſituations of thoſe in converſation juſtify, nay, ſometimes demand, which they would never publicly expreſs, and would be highly cenſurable for ſo doing. This is the firſt time in my life, I believe, in which my name has been annexed to a certificate of this nature; it is with regret that it is done now, *but juſtice demands it of me*; the foregoing certificate has made me the *author of charges againſt Edward Hall, eſq. which I utterly diſavow.* Unpleaſant as the thing is, I ſhall proceed to ſtate, as fully and particularly as my memory will ſerve me, every thing that ever paſſed from me to Col. Mercer reſpecting Mr. Hall.

In November, 1801, previous to the election of Col. Mercer as governor of Maryland, I was invited by him to ſup with him in his room at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis; was informed that Mr. Richard Sprigg, and no other perſon, was to be of the party, and that the object was to have a confidential converſation on the ſubject of politics. I attended the ſummons. I think Mr. Sprigg did not, if he did, it was for a very ſhort time. Col. Mercer and myſelf talked long and freely together, with no other perſon preſent; I certainly did not ſuppoſe that what I then ſaid was to be publiſhed to the world. Among other ſubjects of converſation, Edward Hall, eſq. was mentioned by Col. Mercer, who ſpoke in the moſt exalted and extravagant terms of his talents and worth as a man. I obſerved to Col. Mercer, (as the fact was) that I had no acquaintance with Mr. Hall, that I barely knew when I ſaw him, that I was very much pleaſed to hear that he was ſuch a man, and hoped that he was not miſtaken in the opinion that he had formed of him; but added that an occurrance had lately taken place which impreſſed me with an unfavourable opinion of Mr. Hall.—Col. Mercer aſked what it was I alluded to. I told him that eight or ten years previous to that time, I had inſtituted ſeveral ſuits for Ignatius Taylor and wife, the repreſentatives of Thomas H. Hall of Waſhington county, againſt the repreſentatives of Edward Hall, father of the preſent Mr. Edward Hall, for the recovery of a conſiderable ſum of money; *that pending the ſuits, Gabriel Duval, eſq. then counſel for the defendants, and myſelf, had met, and, in the preſence of the parties, ſettled all payments made, and diſcounts claimed by, the defendants, to the mutual ſatisfaction of all parties*; that after this Edward Hall's repreſentatives had run Taylor and his wife thro' the various courts of law, and ultimately obliged them to ſue the adminiſtration bond; that theſe judgments being aſſigned by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Cooke, he, and Mr. Cooke, had lately informed me, that Mr. Edward Hall had ſued out an injunction to ſtay execution, upon the pretence that the proper credits had not been given to his father's repreſentatives: that after what had paſſed in the progreſs of this buſineſs, I could not excuſe this proceeding. *Colonel Mercer expreſſed a conviction, that upon examination I ſhould find every thing correct as to Mr. Edward Hall; and here the converſation ended.*—As well as my memory ſerves me, a few days after *I met Mr. Edward Hall* at the ſtage houſe door, *expreſſed my ſurprize at this bill of injunction, and told him (as the fact was) that I was juſt going to the chancery office to read it. He replied, that I need not, that they were under wrong impreſſions when they filed it, or words* to that effect, *and that he would himſelf go with me to the chancery office and diſmiſs the bill. He accordingly did ſo at that inſtant in my preſence. This ſuperceded the neceſſity of my reading the bill or the oath, and I never did ſee or read either until Sunday the 24th July,* 1803. In the month of May or Oct. 1803, I am not ſure which, I was by invitation at the governor's houſe in the evening, I think there was ſome company there; he requeſted me, after ſunſet, to walk in the garden with him, I did ſo, and we remained there until near ten o'clock, when we returned to the houſe, and I think found all the company gone. During this evening we had much converſation. From the *manner* in which it was brought about, I certainly had no right to ſuppoſe, that any part of it would be the ſubject of a certificate. The governor then ſpoke of Mr. Hall in the moſt opprobrious terms, and ſtated many things of him of a moſt ungentlemanlike nature. I do not remember particularly what they were, for my attention was directed to a favorite object, and I tho't this a favorable opportunity to urge it. That object was to prevail on Col. Mercer to withdraw, and not ſuffer himſelf to be named as governor at the enſuing election. I made the attempt, but without ſucceſs. In this converſation it is impoſſible for me to remember all that paſſ, *it was private, I tho't it confidential,* and no doubt ſpoke without reſerve. To Col. Mercer's *very many heavy charges againſt Mr. Hall*, I might have very probably obſerved, that ſuch conduct was infamous, merited univerſal abhorence, or uſed any other harſh expreſſion that then preſented itſelf; yet I have no recollection that I did ſo, but it is natural that one friend ſhould do ſo in anſwer to another, who was ſtating the extreme mal-conduct of a third perſon. *It is impoſſible, (though I neither recollect, or at this time believe it to be ſo) that Col. Mercer in this converſation, aſked me to ſtate what I had before mentioned to him at Mr. Caton's, and that I did ſo, with the additional circumſtances of Mr. Hall's having diſmiſſed the bill, as I have before ſtated, upon my ſpeaking to him on the ſubject. But Col. Mercer is miſtaken in his ſtatement of what paſſed between Mr. Cooke and myſelf, it was as I have above ſtated, and I never repreſented it otherwiſe;* and I do *moſt unequivocally declare*, that *Col. Mercer is miſtaken*, when he ſtates "that I told him that Mr. Hall had committed a maniſeſt and wilful perjury; that I took him, Mr. Hall, out, and ſhewed it to him, that, as he was a young man, I did not wiſh to expoſe him, adviſed him to go immediately and get the money, and withdraw the oath out of court, or that I ſhould be obliged to proſecute him and take his ears or words to that effect." *I have before ſtated, as fully as my memory enables me to do, every thing I have ever ſaid to Col. Mercer reſpecting Mr. Edward Hall.*

The *only ſuits* ever conducted by me, in which Mr. Edward Hall was in any reſpect intereſted, were thoſe ſuits of *Taylor and wife* againſt his father's repreſentatives. In that inſtance *I never ſaw the bill filed, or the oath taken until this day*, and therefore could *not* have formed ſuch a *chagre* againſt, or ſtated ſuch a *converſation, with Mr. Hall, unleſs I had fabricated it*, of which, I truſt, I ſhall not be ſuſpected by any perſon, and for which I could have had no motive.—Had I previouſly read this bill and oath, Mr. Hall would have been equally ſecured againſt ſuch a charge, for although I knew no other perſon on the part of the defendants in this buſineſs, except Mr. Edward Hall, I converſed at different times with him about it, and with no other perſon that I recollect on the part of the defendants, was told, and ſuppoſed he had filed the bill ſpoken of before, and ſaw him diſmiſs it in the chancery office, yet upon examination, I find that he was *no party in the legal proceedings, that he took no oath on the occaſion*, that the bill was filed, and the oath taken, by his brother, Mr. Richard Hall, a man that I know not at all, that Mr. Edward Hall's interference throughout the whole of this buſineſs was on behalf of his mother and brother, who are the legal parties in the ſuit.

As before obſerved, I ſtated to Colonel Mercer, that the filing of this injunction had made in my mind an unfavourable impreſſion as to Mr. Edward Hall. I then

supposed it his act; the subsequent part of this statement, and the bill itself, shew this to have been the act of Mr. Richard Hall, and the bill itself will *also shew the grounds upon which Mr. Edward Hall enjoined this judgment; it states facts of* *of which I then knew nothing.*

I am at a loss to know how *colonel Mercer can have so misconceived this business:* I am at this moment, but slightly acquainted with Mr. Edward Hall, I never in my life knew any thing dishonorable of him, I have always associated with him as a gentleman, and considered him as such.

(Signed) JOHN T. MASON.

July 23, 1803.

(No. 3.)

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that I have carefully examined the records of the State of Maryland's High Court of Chancery, and it does not appear that any bill or petition was ever filed by or against Edward Hall, *son of Edward*, of Anne-Arundel county, as witness my hand, the 20th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To the honorable Alexander Contee Hanson, esq.
Chancellor of Maryland.

The bill of Complaint of Martha Hall and Richard Hall, of Anne Arundel county, respectfully sheweth, that a certain Ignatius Taylor, and Barbara his wife, at May term, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety nine, obtained judgment against your orators, in the Western Shore General Court, for the penal sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds current money, and costs, to be released on the payment of two hundred and thirteen pounds two shillings and nine pence half-penny current money, with interest thereon from the 2d day of Sept. 1794, and two thousand and ninety-five pounds of tobacco, at 12s6 per cent. and costs, as by reference to a short copy of the said judgment herewith filed, to which your orators refer, and pray that the same may be taken as part of this their bill of complaint, will more at large appear. The complainants further state, that since the rendition of the said judgment as aforesaid, the quantity of two thousand and ninety five pounds of tobacco, being the same mentioned in the said judgment, payable at 12s6 per centum, hath been paid and satisfied to the said defendants. They also further state, that the further sum of seventy five pounds current money, or thereabouts, hath been paid to the said defendants by a certain Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county, at the request of Edward Hall, son of the said Martha, and brother of the said Richard, the complainants, in part of the said judgment, "as they have been informed, and verily believe it to be true."

The complainants further state, that neither the said quantity of two thousand and ninety-five lbs. tobacco, or the said sum of *seventy-five pounds* curr't. money, hath been credited on the said judgment; and they verily believe that the said defendants will issue, and that they are about to issue, execution against your orator and oratrix for the amount of the whole judgment, without allowing any credit or discount out of the same, either for the said tobacco, or for the said sum of money, so as aforesaid paid. All which actings and doings of the said defendants are contrary to equity and good conscience, and tend greatly to the injury and wrong of the complainants. In tender consideration whereof, and for as much as your orator and oratrix are without remedy in the premises, without the aid of this honorable court, where the defendants will be compelled to allow your orator and oratrix credit for all payments made for and on account of the said judgement. And to the end therefore that the said defendants, and each of them, may, on their respective corporal oaths, true, perfect and distinct answers make to all and singular the matters and things aforesaid, and that as fully and particularly as if again repeated and interrogated; and more especially that the said defendants, and each of them, may answer, on oath, whether the said tobacco, or the value thereof at 12s6 per cent. and the said sum of *seventy-five pounds current money, hath not been paid to the said* defendants, or either of them, *since* the rendition of the said judgment, on account thereof, and that the said defendants may be compelled to discount and allow the said payments out of the said judgment; and that your orator and oratrix may have such further and other relief in the premises as the nature of their case doth or may require. May it please your honor to grant to your orator and oratrix a writ of injunction to the said defendants Ignatius Taylor, and Barbara his wife, of Washington county, their agents, attornies, and the clerk of the general court of the Western Shore, directed, commanding them, and each of them, to stay and forbear from all further proceedings at law against your orator and oratrix, on the said judgment, till the further order of this honorable court; and also to grant to your orator and oratrix a writ of subpœna, to the said Ignatius Taylor, and Barbara his wife, directed, commanding them, and each of them, to be and appear before your honor, in this honorable court, to answer the premises aforesaid, and to abide by such decree therein as to your honor shall seem meet, and agreeably to equity and good conscience, and your orator and oratrix, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

R. RIDGELY, *for the Complts.*

Anne Arundel county, to wit. On the first day of January, 1801, came before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, Richard Hall, one of the complainants aforesaid, and made oath, that the facts contained in the aforegoing bill of complaint are just and true, according to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief. Sworn to before EDWARD HALL.

True Copy. Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, R. C. C.

It will be seen then from the aforegoing papers, that I was no party to, and made no oath whatever respecting the injunction bill; it was my brother who swore, and what he swore was literally true. I did inform him that Samuel Ringgold had paid 75*l.* current money or thereabout, in part discharge of the judgment mentioned in the bill; I did inform him so, because I believed it to be the fact, and although it afterwards appeared the money had not been paid, yet, as my brother only swore it was paid, *as they, the complaints, are informed and verily I believe to be true*, and as they were so informed, every word is in fact the truth; every reason existed why I should believe that money had been paid. Mr. Ringgold had previously promised me to pay that sum, *which he owed*, to my order; Mr. Taylor resided in the neighbourhood of Mr. Ringgold, who, I presumed, could at all times command the money, which I had requested him, by letter, to pay to Mr. Taylor, whose debt was pressing; and having received no answer, concluded it was done; we both believed it to be the fact, and as no credit was given on the Judgment, he applied and obtained the injunction. This payment it was expected had been made long after the adjustment of the debt by Messrs. Duvall and Mason, mentioned in his certificate. Just before Mr. Mason and myself conversed on the subject of the injunction, I had seen Mr. Ringgold, and as he told me the money had not been paid, although the injunction, according to the rules of the court, might have been continued, yet, as the equitable ground on which it issued did not exist, it appeared to me right it should be dissolved; it was done, as stated by Mr. Mason.

It cannot be necessary for me to make a single remark upon this subject, after the certificate of Mr. Mason is read. Let me, however, ask the people of Maryland, to what a state of infamy and degradation must this man be reduced, when, to gratify his enmity to me, he has wilfully and deliberately made an accusation of the most serious nature, every word of which Mr. Mason, by his certificate, has proved to be absolutely false? Such a man must have a heart equal to the commission of any crime.

EDWARD HALL.

July 28th, 1803.

GOVERNOR MERCER'S REPLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having perused a hand-bill issued by Mr. Edward Hall, which contains a certificate of Mr. John Thompson Mason, denying what I stated as a conversation between him and myself, it becomes necessary that I should publish the following in a similar mode, but God forbid that I should so far degrade myself as to use similar language.

The Affidavit of John F. Mercer.

On complaining to Mr. John Thompson Mason, in conversation, of the conduct of Mr. Edward Hall to me since he had been in council, Mr. Mason observed, that it was what I deserved for taking him by the hand, that he had given me every caution at the time; I observed, that I knew his friends, and particularly his eldest brother, for whom I had an high esteem and regard, but that I really wished to know of him what he meant by his caution. He told me that he had been employed to recover some money from him, and had left the business in charge of Mr. Cooke; that soon after Mr. Cooke wrote to him, and informed him that Mr. Hall had taken such an oath in the court of chancery, that he must come down himself, and when he came, he found that Mr. Hall had committed a manifest and wilful perjury; that he took him out, shewed it him, and told him, that as he was a young man, he did not wish to expose him, to go immediately and get the money, and withdraw the oath out of court, or he should be obliged to prosecute him, and take his ears, or words to that effect; that Mr. Hall did do so, and went and procured the money, and withdrew his oath; this conversation began in the government garden, and continued until they returned to the house; and the same in substance was repeated by Mr. Mason in the hearing of a third person, a disinterested and competent evidence.

—

On the 23d July, 1803, his excellency John Francis Mercer appeared before me the subscriber, chief judge of the general court, and made oath, that this paper contains, in substance and effect, the conversation that passed between him and John Thompson Mason relative to Edward Hall, to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

Sworn before,

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

Deposition of Miss Margaret Sprigg.

On the 23d July, 1803, Miss Margaret Sprigg, appeared before me the subscriber, chief judge of the general court, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that she was present at the conversation which passed between his excellency John Francis Mercer, and John Thompson Mason relative to Edward Hall, and that she recollects hearing Mr. Mason inform Mr. Mercer, that to his knowledge Mr. Hall had been guilty of perjury, and that he could have his ears taken off for it; and that she does not recollect all the particulars of the conversation, but well remembers hearing the above.

Sworn before,

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

On the 23d July, 1803, John Mercer (son of John Francis Mercer) of the age of fifteen years, appeared before me the subscriber, chief judge of the general court, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that he was present at a conversation which passed between his father and Mr. John Thompson Mason relative to Mr. Edward Hall; and that he remembers Mr. Mason informed his father, that Edward Hall had been guilty of perjury, and that Mr. Mason said he took out Mr. Hall, and informed him, that unless he paid the money he would have his ears.

Sworn before,

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

From the foregoing depositions it must appear, that I could not have considered that Mr. Mason intended a confidential conversation; it passed during the May term, 1802, in the presence of not only the above witnesses, but occasionly of my wife, and others of my family. But there is still another view in which this subject will be duly weighed by the public, when they reflect that this information was given to a chief magistrate, whose oath and duties laid him under serious embarrassments, it respected a member of his privy council, whom he was to meet daily.—Every one must perceive, that after such a conversation, I could certainly no longer meet Mr. Hall upon any terms of familiar intercourse. The impression that it made naturally added to another irritations, and I deemed it a duty to state to Mr. Hall in the council chamber, and in the presence of, (I believe) four of the members—" that I had received " information dishonorable and " disgraceful to him, and that I had repeated it a- " gain, and that there was an end to all intercourse, " except in the discharge of official duty." To the best of my recollection, soon after the celebration of the ensuing fourth of July, major Osborn Harwood was so friendly as to inform me, that Mr. Hall had, on that day, at a public dinner at Queen-Anne, made use of the most disgraceful epithets respecting me. On that occasion I informed both major Harwood and Mr. John Watkins, (of Stephen,) of the information I had thus received from Mr Mason. I have given the same to many others, so that I could not but expect and believe that Mr. Hall had known it for more than fourteen months past. Had Mr. Hall ever written to me on the subject, or demanded an explanation, I could not have refused it, and his silence or neglecting to do so could not fail to rivet on my mind an impression that he acquiesced under the charge.

However strongly this was fixed in my belief, still motives of attachment to some of his family, (as I have frequently and long since expressed) and an undecided view of my own duty, especially when motives of personal resentment might be supposed to operate, would have prevented my submitting it to the public, had it not been extorted from me in the following manner. I have frequently declared my intention, in public and in private, (from the time that the law was first introduced into the legislature, and before my difference with the council) that if the law to change the constitution, as it regards the courts of justice, should pass that session, I would offer myself to represent Anne-Arundel county, to oppose it in the next; as to render the whole judiciary department dependent on the mere will of any executive, much less of one so circumstanced as that of Maryland, must effectually destroy all security for life, liberty, and property. I accordingly did offer myself to the people, avowing my wish to avoid all reflections on public bodies or individuals, and that nothing but self-defence, which superceded all other laws, would compel me to abandon a line which was dictated by the duties of my station. Some observations which respected an alledged change of my political principles, drew on me a violent personal attack, which ended in my reluctantly communicating to the meeting the information I had received; and I may truly say, that in more than 20 years in which I have been engaged in elections, and in all the violences of former parties, I have never experienced such rancorous personal opposition as on the present occasion.

Mr. Mason admits in his certificate, that he knew no other person in this transaction than Mr. Edward Hall, and that he was told, and supposed, that the bill of injunction was filed by Mr. Edward Hall, and that he saw him dismiss it. *To these impressions it was much more natural, I should suppose, to attribute the harsh language he admits he might have used, but which he does not recollect, than to any abuses of mine, which he also does not recollect—A memory so defective as to what he did say, ought not to have been relied on as to what he did say.*—But his certificate must rest for the present on its own merits, and the depositions taken and now exhibited; he may, on perusing them, recollect what has escaped him.

So far respecting the information I received from Mr. Mason, it remains now to observe on the opinion which I gave at the next public meeting, as to Mr. Edward Hall's conduct, as it now appears on the files of the court of chancery. The propriety of that opinion can only be ascertained by legal investigation and the solemn adjudication of a court. I then stated that there was no distinction in law as to *criminality or punishment* between a person who takes a false oath, or procures another to take such an oath as would have been false if he had taken it himself. See Black. Com. vol. 4, page 127, 138.

It appears that on the 1st January, 1801, Mr. Edward Hall himself, administered, as a magistrate, an oath to his brother Richard, to a bill of injunction, stating, that the farther sum of seventy-six pounds, or thereabouts, *hath been paid* by a certain Samuel Ringgold, of Washington county, *at the request of Edward Hall*, son of the said Martha, and brother of the said Richard, to the complainants, in part of the said judgment, as they have been informed, and verily believe to be true.

On this fact alone, and on this sole payment, (except the cost) an injunction issued from the court of chancery the next day. And it is not pretended that there ever was such a payment. *Mr. Edward Hall indeed so informed his brother, on which he swore, but it is not pretended that Mr. Edward Hall knew it, or was so informed himself; on the contrary, he could not know it, as it was false, and it is admitted he never was so informed.* It is generally understood and known, that Mr. Richard Hall *is himself no way concerned in interest*, and that he has relinquished his claim to his paternal estate, to the rest of the family, for a certain part; and that Mr. Edward Hall has undertaken the business, and is himself interested in this cause, in which he acted as a magistrate. Mr. Mason says, he has carried on these suits for eight or ten years, and admits that he never knew any one else in the business, and even that he supposed, and was told, it was Mr. Edward Hall's bill; and it will appear that the transactions of Mr. Cooke, with respect to payment, were solely with Mr. Edward Hall. The agency of Edward Hall is part of the bill, to the the truth of which he himself administers to his brother, and he hsmself was the informant on which his brother took an oath to a fact that was not true. If must therefore be considered in law as his act or worse than his act—but as as to the *malo animo* with which this was done, the law must be construed with reference to succeeding facts.—It appears that this injunction continued in force more than 10 months, in the meantime full opportunity was affording for ascertaining the fact, by letter from Mr. Ringgold, dismissing the bill, and paying the money.—But this was not all, Mr. Hall met Mr. Ringgold at Annapolis in September; they were both electors of the present senate; why was not the bill then withdrawn? Why was it continued in force till November, and until the interview between Mr. Mason and Mr. Hall? But since that period Mr. Hall has offered this debt of Mr. Ringgold to at least three persons in payment of his own debts: I am credibly informed that he has received it of Mr. Ringgold; and *that* this payment, which, sanctified *by an oath, administered by himself, on his own information*, (on the sole ground of which an injunction was obtained on the 1st January, 1801) was not made even on the 21st day of this month, and I suppose is not yet made at this day.—On the law arising on these facts I gave an opinion, but as it was in Mr. Hall's absence, I informed Mr. Duckett and Mr. Johnson, that I would not mention the subject unless brought forward by themselves.—Whilst I act as chief magistrate of Maryland, I shall see the laws of this state executed according to the best of my judgment, and according to my oath, and its citizens may be assured, that the vapouring or blustering of any criminals shall pass by my ears as vacant idle air.

JOHN F. MERCER.

From England.

The Atlantic, capt. Chew, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Saturday last. By her are received the following notices of foreign events.—The letters by her to the 8th July.

Flour was quoted at 32s.

Liverpool, July 5.

"We annexed hand you an extract from a London paper, the authenticity of which may be relied on:—

"The foreign ministers in London were on Tuesday informed by Lord Hawkesbury, that in consequence of the French having seized upon the Elbe and blocked up the navigation of that river to British vessels, the Elbe would be immediately blockaded by the British ships of war, and that no ship of any nation would be allowed to pass, while the French were permitted to interrupt the navigation. A notice to this effect was posted at Lloyd's Coffee-House, by a gentleman who received the intelligence; but government has yet made no communication to the merchants and underwriters on the subject. The fact is however indisputable, and there is but one unanimous sentiment respecting it.—The public, and even the merchants, who may in some degree suffer, highly approve this measure, as one of rigour, justice and necessity, calculated to intimidate the enemy, and stimulate perfidious or pusilanimous neutrals to a maintenance of their rights and independence. The only regret expressed is that the Weser is not blocked up as well as the Elbe.

The French should be made to feel that if they prevent communication from the water, we can prevent communication from the land; that we must always be a party to a blockade as well as themselves; and that if they think to divert the commerce of the continent out of British hands into others, they will be mistaken, while Britain has the power of denying to others what she is not allowed to enjoy. There is, we believe, another reason for blocking up the Elbe still more important than commercial considerations. It is said the French are preparing on that river an expedition against Scotland; that Gen. Mortier, commanding the right wing of the army of France, is to embark with ten or fifteen thousand troops on the Elbe, to sail for Scotland, which place the French supposed he will reach without molestation. A report of this kind certainly has been sent several members of Parliament who hold commissions, down to Scotland. It is probable the French will attempt invasion from some point little expected, and no place is more favorable than the Elbe, as they can march any body of troops there without suspicion, and there are canal communications from North Holland which may afford great facilities.

"The blockade of the Elbe will fall heavily on Hamburgh and Denmark; but the latter can open other sources of trade, and has, in fact, opened them. It must also press hard upon Prussia, especially should the Weser be closed, as we hope it will. This measure may, perhaps, embroil us with the northern powers—but that is their fault; they have permitted, or encouraged France to pursue a course so hostile and dangerous to this country, that the present measure becomes indispensible, and it will teach them what they have to expect, should they permit the French to seize upon the navigation of the second. The north of Europe will soon repent that ever they allowed the French to come into their neighbourhood.

"We were in hopes, as the French troops did not enter the territories of Hamburgh, (although from the command the possession of Hanover gave them of the Elbe, it might prove destructive to the trade in British bottom) that it would have been continued to Neutrals, without any interruption; but the present measure of our government will for some time prevent any communication.

"The government of France, unable to cope with Great Britain on the sea, seems determined to wage a war against our commerce:—They may cause a temporary stagnation to the continental trade, but it must eventually find a channel.

"The effect of the step of government relative to the Elbe on the northern powers is doubtful.

"Spain still remains at peace, but the continuance is very uncertain. We should suppose the possession of Portugal by French troops, as a circumstance likely to attend the rupture with Spain,

"An immediate invasion seems expected. There is but one opinion as to the event, and the failure of such an attempt will in all probability be destructive to the present government of France. They will have numerous disadvantages to surmount; and they will have to encounter a nation perfectly united, and unanimous in their aversion to the ambitious principles of France. Much confusion and blood-shed must however be expected in repelling the attack.

"Negotiations are still continued by the Russian Minister, but without much expectation of peace.

"The French have prohibited the importation of British manufactures, of British colonial produce, and of any thing direct from Great Britain, even in neutral vessels.

"The present is a most awful period, and we do not doubt that in the United States you will look with considerable anxiety to the event of the contest.

"We inclose you a Price-Current, but in the present state of affairs, we apprehend that no opinion can be given, in which confidence may be placed.

"Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Tobacco, Dye Woods, and all the articles connected with the export trade and manufactories must remain perfectly unsaleable, till some *secure* channel can be found to introduce our produce and manufactories into the continent.

"Flour is 32s. a 33s. and dull. The prospects of harvest is very favorable, and the importations, of late, from America, have been considerable.

"The stocks of Querciton Bark are larger than some years consumption will take off, and we strongly advise no shipments being made.

"Timber is likely to remain steady.

"We particularly recommend to you not to enter into any speculations. The changes may be so rapid as to render the success of the best informed very uncertain. When any opportunity offers you may depend upon our writing.

"Though from the long continuance of negociations, an opportunity was given of securing considerable property on the continent, there is yet some outstanding; and in the manufacturing towns several severe failures have taken place: others are expected, and confidence appears nearly altogether destroyed.

"The effect has not yet reached this place, and our merchants are perfectly firm and never known in better circumstances, but the want of sale for produce must put them to serious inconvenience in the end.

"The new and consolidated duty acts are not yet put in force. We hear of no alterations in the articles stated to you, but as soon as we can obtain particulars which can be depended on, they shall be transmitted to you.

"The act allowing the free importation of Flour, &c. expired the 30th June; it is not expected to be renewed, and will be subject to the import duties. We defer advising them till we see the new acts. The delay however cannot be material, as there is at present no prospect of advantage from a shipment,

"The new duty is expected to-morrow. The duty on Flour under the old act, is 1s. per cwt. and 20 per cent. thereon.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 2.

Our readers will see by our Dover letter that an unusual firing has been heard there, supposed to have been in consequence of an attack made on vessels of some description or other on the French coast at or near Calais. It may however turn out to have been only a salute to the first consul on his arrival in that port.

We have likewise received Brussels Journals of the 27th. They announce the intention of the chief consul to visit Flushing also before his return to Paris.

The Genoese are fitting our their fleet, avowedly for the purpose of being at the disposal of France.

The French army in Italy is marching to take possession of Capua and other Neapolitan ports.

From the London Gazette, July 2.

Downing-street, June 28.

The king has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the right hon lord Hawkesbury, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures having been taken by his majesty's command for the blockade of the entrance of the river Elbe, in consequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the banks of that river by the French troops; the said river is declared to be in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Lord Hawkesbury has been further commanded by his majesty to signify to the ministers of the neutral powers, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the positions which they now occupy on parts of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of his subjects, as well as of other nations, his majesty will immediately direct his ships of war, which may be stationed at the mouth of the river Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same, to be withdrawn.

Our present military force in Great Britain comprises 63 battalions of the line, and 18 regiments of cavalry, independent of the troops in Ireland. The militia of the empire to 97,000 more to our ranks—these, with our volunteer and other supplementary force, will constitute an army of near 300,000 men.

The first consul is upon his long projected journey, but he had not arrived at Calais at ten o'clock on Thursday night. On Saturday at 11 A. M. he reached Campeigne, and alighted in the Palace-court, where he was received by the prefect of Oise and all the constituted authorities; on the following day he visited the different manufactories. At Montdidier he stopped to change horses, and likewise received the adulatory protestations of the inhabitants. He passed through Amiens at seven o'clock on Saturday, where he found 30,000 of the inhabitants assembled to offer him their congratulations. All the streets through which he was to pass were decorated with the produce of the manufactories of the town. On Sunday he mounted his horse at 6 in the morning, and surveyed the ramparts of the place; at nine he embarked on the Somme, and returned to breakfast.

The adulations lavished upon the consular party at the different towns through which they passed, is greatly disgusting. The prefect of the Somme concluded his address in the following words:—

"Father of thy country! continue through our abundant fields, through our embellished cities, amidst universal joy, thy pacific and triumphant march: but let England tremble! Let the English, abandoned to the feebleness and arrogance of its ministers, to the folly and audacity of its orators, contemplate with affright the hero of France, advancing to punish perjury, to impose on the pirates of the yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of France." That of the bishop of Amiens was equally ridiculous; but the climax by the prefect is certainly the most striking piece of irony ever offered to the shrine of prostitution. Addressing himself to Madam Bonaparte, he says, "Exalted by your august husband to the highest rank, you have placed happiness by the side of glory. Glory! Happiness!—rare association, reserved for the hero of France, as the wisest of men, and formed by you, Madam, by you who have become a model to all women.—Every attribute of your sex, which embellishes the life of man, personal graces, mental fascinations, sweet and sympathising tenderness, these, and all other gifts, you have received from nature; you have cultivated them with care, and each day you employ them to the noblest ends!!!"

An article in the Brussels papers from the Hague dated the 23d, states that some discontented persons at Rotterdam, and some other towns of the republic, had endeavored to excite the sailors and mariners to revolt and enter the English service. The government had ordered the subject to be investigated.

It appears that the army under general Desolles speedily to quit the Batavian territory: their route is supposed to be towards Osnaburgh.

All the ships of war belonging to Genoa are immediately to be equipped, and placed at the disposal of the French.

The messengers who lately arrived from the continent are understood to have brought dispatches of greatest importance relative to the negociation, under the auspices of Russia and Prussia. Ministers preserve the greatest secrecy on this subject.

Letters from Naples state, that a large armed American vessel had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that, after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to superior force. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affaires at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

Private letters from Holland state, that the number of small craft collected in the different ports for the invasion, amounts to nine hundred.

The following article having appeared in the Hamburgh Correspondenten, is considered as a proof that the French will not occupy that town.

"A declaration has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying, that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of the electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe."

The celebrated Pichegru is in London, and about to be employed by our government.

Advice was received on Friday, of the failure of a great banking house in the north, the effects of which will be severely felt in all the manufacturing towns.

Count Cobentzel has been ordered to present a note to the French government, relative to the invasion of Hanover. The English ambassador still remains at Vienna, and is treated with great kindness; he was to quit that capital on leave, but his journey is for the present suspended.

Considerable military preparations are making in Denmark, the frontiers of which are to be covered with troops. Telegraphs are now erecting along the coast. A courier from Copenhagen mentions, that a general increase is about to be made in the army.

The order for suspending the assembling of an army at Deventer, has been countermanded; and troops are marching thither with all expedition.

☞ TAKEN up as an estray, by the subscriber living in Albemarle county, near Charlottesville, a furrel *MARE*, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a flaxen mane and and tail, a blaze in her face, a small saddle spot on the right side, a small white spot upon the weathers, a small lump under her belly, and a little hipped in the right hip.

Benjamin Morris.

June 16th, 1803. 12w3t.

FOR NEW-YORK,

And will sail on Sunday next, the Sloop

ALMENA.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Crouch's wharf.

August 27, 1803. 2p.

NOTICE.

THE CELLS appropriated for Males in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg being at present filled with patients, I am directed to notify the same, to avoid unnecessary expence in sending others until there may be vacant Cells to receive them, of which notice will be given.

W. Russell, C. C. D.

Williamsburg, August 25, 1803. 3w.

NOTICE,

In the case of THOMAS E. PLEASANTS, *bankrupt.*

ALL persons indebted to the said Bankrupt are hereby requested not to pay the same to any person except the subscriber, who has been appointed assignee of his goods and effects, or Major John Quarles, his attorney, who is authorised to receive the same and grant receipts therefor. It is earnestly hoped that immediate payment will be made, either to the subscriber or Major Quarles, as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

AUSTIN D. LEAKE.

Richmond, August 25th, 1803. 3t.

HAY-MARKET CIRCUS.

Equestrian Performance.

ON Thursday Evening next M. SULLY will exhibit his feats in HORSEMANSHIP, and manly exertions in GROUND and LOFTY TUMBLING, at the *Circus* in the *Hay-Market Garden*; when he flatters himself that such Ladies and Gentlemen as may honor him with their presence will be highly entertained.

☞ The doors will open at 4 o'clock, and the performance begin precisely at 5.

Hay-Market, August 30, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 *to* 42s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s *do.*
Do. do from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *to* 50l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

Mr. Jones, in his last Examiner, says, that the certificate of the five Sheriffs, published in this paper of the 24th current, returning Mr. Francis Corbin a member of Congress, is illegal; because the law which was passed by the General Assembly, in consequence of the new census, by which the state became entitled to more representatives, *was* unconstitutional. If this law has been constitutionally declared to be unconstitutional, then the return of the Sheriffs is illegal. As the Editor of this paper is in possession of no other fact at present than a copy of the Sheriffs' certificate, he will decline saying any thing further as to the legality or illegality of the election, until he can obtain such information and documents as will enable him to state the case correctly. He never will support any thing which may be wrong.

Mr. Jones has again charged the Editor of this paper with falsehood, and triumphantly and foolhardy dares us to specify *one* instance where he has published falsehoods. Oh, fie! Mr. Jones—have you forgot that there are files of the Examiner in existence? A reference to which would furnish many, and we are sorry we have not one at hand. But the deuce is in it, Mr. Jones, if you do not recollect a late publication of yours, entitled "Backwoods Parsimony," which in the judgment of every person who has read it, is fraught with calumny and falsehood. This publication we have by us, with some remarks by one of those Backwoods-men who is calumniated, and which probably we may publish in some future paper.

The stale and vapid trash (which Mr. Jones says he has *been told* of by those who *did* take the trouble to read it) that has appeared in the columns of the Virginia Gazette as original matter, we have observed has been frequently copied by distant federal editors, whilst the trash of the Examiner has been but rarely noticed by the democratic editors, which shews that people at a distance do not think our columns so vapid as those of the Examiner.

The National Intelligencer, so famed for the deceptious tendencies of its publications, has copied from the Boston Chronicle a long article on Democracy, under the signature of *Plain Truth.* This article is extended to four columns, of small print. There is not a single deduction which is correct, even where the historical facts are true; and the whole article has been prepared, with more abilities than are usually employed in the democratic prints, but with the most flagrant intention to deceive and mislead the community.

Indeed there appears but one way by which the democratic writers can avoid inconsistencies; and that is, never to attempt elucidation or argument—for although an essay may now and then appear which does not commit suicide, yet it rarely happens that it does not assail or deny the principles which are supported by another. As a specimen of democratic candor, and Smith's sagacity, we have extracted the following paragraph:

"We have had one insurrection in Massachusetts; there has been another in Pennsylvania; both have been subdued by the exertions of the people, without the aid of monarchy and without the aid of a standing army. Our governments stand firm and secure against commotions, or the least apprehensions of commotions from the yeomanry, or that part of the community which the federal writers call the democrats. Our flag is, and has ever been, as much respected on the ocean as that of any nation on the globe; our ships are in India, China, Asia, Africa, and Europe. Our commerce is known to all nations, while the vigor of it strikes out new tracks on the sea, and opens new sources of wealth. Our vessels are abundantly increased, and our merchants are the envy of other nations. While they are wasting their blood and treasure to gratify the ambition of their better sort, of their well-born, we, like brethren, in the true spirit of equality, are improving our own vines and fruit trees. Our ambassadors have been honorably received by all the sovereigns, either monarchical, aristocratical or republican, in Europe: all have been ready to form treaties with us, and to remain our friends."

Smith surely had forgotten his lesson when he said that there had been only one insurrection in Pennsylvania. Has he forgotten Constable, now Colonel, Fries, and his party? Or did he mean to apply the word insurrection to this—leaving that which Gallatin fomented to be called, as it really was—*rebellion.*

Gallatin must be losing ground at head quarters, if the National Intelligencer presumes to say any thing about insurrections. But pray Mr. Smith, why do you not undertake a defence of the Secretary—or do you think that an insurrection is not a very bad thing?

It is true that the insurrection was quelled without the aid of a standing army—and it is equally true, that if the government at that time had had a small disposable force, that there would have been no insurrection. It was the weakness of the federal arm which induced the jacobins to try their strength—but the most cunning very soon availed themselves of the amnesty which was offered. Mr. Smith might very easily know from Gallatin to whom this relates.

The democratic leaders have now obtained the reins of government. They have no inducements to make insurrections or rebellion. The federalists have generally too much at stake, are too fond of peace and tranquility, to excite the least disturbance. The yeomanry in general are not only deceived by their leaders, but it is impossible to induce them to listen to or read any thing which can have a tendency to convince them of the truth.

If the democratic leaders did not fear that their own dissentions would enable the federalists to obtain the political ascendency, commotion would soon grow into civil war. The allusion here is to the ruptures which have taken place among the democrats in New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The public prints at this time exhibit a specimen of indecency and violence, between Mercer, the governor of Maryland, and some others of the democratic party, which is almost a disgrace to the country. The parties seem to bear towards each other a degree of animosity, which nothing short of death can appease. In such a state of things, when all the disorderly passions are set afloat, what is it that prevents these people from seeking personal revenge by the sword? It is the fear that they should be overpowered, and that the people, who they have been deceiving for so much time, will discover that neither of them deserve public confidence.

"Our flag is, and ever has been as much respected, as that of any nation on the globe." How in the name of decency can these writers and printers publish such a shameful untruth? When did our flag begin to claim respect? How long is it, since the British and French cruisers captured and plundered our vessels almost in our ports? Who were they who opposed the establishment of a naval force? Who complained and murmured, spoke, wrote, printed and published ten thousand untruths, in order to prevent a navy? And yet these very men now claim the glory, which our nation has acquired, and boast of the respect which is paid to the national flag!

"Our commerce is known to all nations," &c. Seven years ago our merchants' ships were captured and plundered on our own coasts. Seven years ago the leading democrats urged, that commerce should be permitted to take its chance, and refused to give the smallest protection. The bold and manly efforts of the federalists, who established and organized a navy, who sacrificed their popularity to save their country, rescued the American name from disgrace, and taught all nations not only to respect our flag, but to court our commerce. Editor Smith surely forgot that the reputation of our navy, and the vigor and enterprize of our commerce, proceeded from the wise and energetic measures of a man, who, the other day, was denounced through the columns of the National Intelligencer, as a public offender; was represented as a man, who ought to be despised and execrated by all America. Mr. Benjamin Stoddert, the late secretary of the navy, is alluded to.

It is a phenomenon in the political history of a country, that one party should oppose a great national object, and should, in consequence of that opposition, outs rip the opposite party in popularity—that the party in power should accomplish and bring to perfection the object which their adversaries opposed, and for this should lose their influence and power. That the opponents should from this only cause be able to obtain their places, and then assume the credit and glory of the very measures, the achievement of which destroyed the popularity of their predecessors.—Strange as this is, it is nevertheless true, and is proved by the American navy, and with respect to our commerce. Smith surely forgot that his co-disciple and fellow labourer Duane, has very lately published columns of abuse against the merchants. But perhaps Duane did this to help his friend Gallatin in making good his excuse, that all the merchants did not deserve as much credit as Mr. Baring alone.

"Our ambassadors have been honorably received," &c. The National Intelligencer was surely dreaming. Was Gen. Pinckney honorably received by the French government? Were Marshall, Pinckney and Gerry afterwards treated with common decorum? Did the French government make any treaty with them? Or did not that government manifest an unwillingness to have any intercourse with them? These stories are known to every school boy in the United States; and yet Samuel H. Smith, in that paper which the rulers of the United States have recommended as the organ of truth and wisdom, have circulated these palpable falsehoods. Oh shame where is thy blush!!!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in Boston, dated June 29.

Since the declaration of war we have had much trouble with American seamen; many left their vessels to enter on board French privateers. The Consul was determined to prevent such conduct, and applied to the officers of government, to know if it was allowed to captains of privateers to entice seamen from their respective vessels, by making them large offers. They assured the consul that it was not allowed, and that they would lend their assistance in preventing such conduct. The commissary of marine very readily gave his aid, and not only threatened the captains with imprisonment, but stopped, at the consul's request, the Blond, a French privateer, (formerly the America of Salem) for a week, until the captain had delivered to the consul 16 American seamen he had shipped, who are now in prison, and will be sent home, I believe, to take their trial as an example.

Fifty other American seamen, who were about entering on board corsairs, were arrested by the commissary of police by the consul's request, and, after a few days confinement, were distributed on board the different American vessels, and are not not allowed to come on shore. Without these severe steps, not an American vessel would have had a man to go to sea with; and had the same measures been pursued here the last war, so many of our seamen would not have fallen into the hands of the British.

☞ LOST, a *GREEN UMBRELLA*, almost new, with a straight handle, brass ferrel at the top, capt with green Morocco. It may be sent either to this office, or to Mr. John McEnery's, near the Union Tavern. *August* 30.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winslow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winslow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Scioto.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

6883 2-3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars, apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fupus, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county

A Copy—Teste,
Miller Woodson, C.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
Miller Woodson, C.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next, between the hours of ten in the morning and sun set, proceed to take the testimony to establish my claim depending in suit in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in this place, under the signature of GEORGE YUILLE & Co. will in future be conducted under that of JAMES F. LEITCH & Co. who are empowered to receive the debts due to

George Yuille & Co.

Manchester, August 27th, 1803. 2w.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers, 30

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and, on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 2 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12awt1N.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia district.
May term, 1803.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Plaintiffs,
Against
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Christopher McConnico not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term & answer the plaintiff's bill: & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol of the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
James Blagrove, D. C.

For Sale,

That valuable Tract of Land, called

COLEMAN's NECK,

LYING in the county of Buckingham, on James River, about twenty miles below Lynchburg, and about seven miles above Bent Creek, containing 140 acres, of which there is about 50 acres of first rate of low grounds; and the high land equal to any on the River, with a good dwelling house and other houses—Also, 124 acres of back land, lying about one mile off, part of which is good Tobacco Land, and the whole is well timbered.—For terms apply to

LITTLE B. HUGHES,
on the premises.

August 14, 1803. oaw4wp.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and State of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. M'Croskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July 8th, 1803.

Claret FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Casks*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash or Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

(esteemed very good)

INCH PLANK,

AND

STONE LIME,

In half hhds.—For sale by

SAMUEL PAINE.

August 4th, 1803. 3w.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a

Negro Man named JACK,

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle size, speaks but bad English, stoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable small lump a little below one of his ears; he was seen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond last week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazier, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a most excellent manager of horses and driver of any sort of carriage; well skilled in sowing any sort of small grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person who will put him in jail, so that I get him again: and all masters of vessels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the state, under the most severe penalty of the law.

JOHN BAIRD.

August 9, 1803. ep3w.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the last Virginia Assembly for the establishment of a town at Amherst Courthouse, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be exposed to public sale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchasers are to give bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the money, and in case punctual payments are not made, interest will be required thereon from the day of sale.

Also, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforesaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to say, the houses are large and well calculated for public entertainment: stableage sufficient for upwards of 100 horses. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterprising character than this, and therefore well deserves the immediate attention of the active and industrious who possess funds adequate to its support.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Amherst, near the town of Warminster.

SAM. J. CABELL.

august 4, 1803. 4w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 21st inst. a NEGRO MAN, named

ROGER,

about 40 years of age, stout made, but small legs for the bulk of his body, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a scar on one of his arms, occasioned by an axe, and a small scar on his forehead. He is of a yellowish complexion, is remarkably pert and sensible—and has a smiling countenance, when spoken to. He had on when he went away, a white yarn Virginia cloth coat, and Osnaburgs shirt and overalls. I expect he will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and endeavor to get to the Northward, as he once before made the like attempt. I forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him, and all masters of vessels of taking him on board, as the rigour of the law will be exercised against such.

I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said fellow to me, living about 3 miles below Richmond,

Robert Craddock,

August 23, 1803. 4tp

☞ The Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal of May last, may be had at T. NICOLSON's office.